# Newport Mercury.

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**Newport Mercury.**

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*TERMS.*

DOLLARS per annum.—$1 in advance.
paper will be discontinued (unless at the
tion of the Editors) until arrearages
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*of Advertising.*—Advertisements not
ing a square, inserted three weeks for
1 17 cents for each subsequent inser-
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t is open) must be paid for previous
ertion.



**QUILLS.**

**W. & J.H. Barber,**
*HAVE JUST RECEIVED,*
A LARGE Assortment of QUILLS,
from 67 Cents to $3 per hundred.
A L S O,
**ACCOUNT BOOKS,**
every description, and price.
LIKEWISE,
ing Paper from $20 to $3 per
Letter Do. of various kinds;
f Wrapping Paper.

***Books & Stationary.***
SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in
Town and the County, consist-
Geographies of all kinds;—
's Dictionaries; Daboll's, Col-
and Stamford's Arithmetics;
's and Ingersoll's Grammar; N.
Expositor; Murray's Reader, Se-
l Exercises; Whelpley's Com-
History of the U. S. for Schools.
port, Jan. 30.


**PROFESSOR'S NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscribers were appointed in legal Town held on the first day of June last, a tax of $7,315 87 cents, on the nts and rateable property in this to be collected and paid into the Treasury on or before the 1st day of er next.—We therefore call on all interested therein, to give in to us, a list of their rateable Estates, fore the 22d of July inst.—☞ Lists n must be according to law, attested.

ANTHONY V. TAYLOR,
NATHAN B. HAMMETT,
JOHN STERNE,
RICHARD SHAW.

port, July 10.


**GROCERIES.**

**Lorent F. Nicklye,**
*ms his Friends and the Public,*
AT he has taken the Store in
road-street, opposite Mr. Joseph
Boarding-House, where he will
hand GROCERIES of all kinds.
Furniture repaired, and attention
grinding scissors, &c.—All fa-
thfully received.
port, July 10.

**REMOVAL.**

**JOHN J. STACEY**
*fully informs his friends and the Public.*
AT he has removed from the
rner of market-square, to the
own stand formerly occupied by
her, T. Stacey Jr. and two doors
f Bannister's wharf where he
keeping a general assortment of
es of the choicest kinds—fruits—
es—and a large variety of goods,
will be sold as low as at any
ore, of a similar kind, in town.
port, June 12.

**NOTICE.**

THE FULTON Steam Boat, TOMLINSON, master, having been repaired
ly fitted for Passengers and
t, will leave Providence for New-
every Sunday morning at 11
k, and New York on Wednesdays,
e hour, touching at Newport.
Passage $1 less than the other
Freight taken at low rates, and
deck if necessary.
, 10 1830.

**To Let,**
THE Dwelling-House No. 88 Thames-Street, now occu-
Mrs. *H. Mumford.*—*ALSO*, The
E and Shop, No. 117, Thames-
, lately occupied by *S. W. Vinson.*
rms, &c. enquire of
GEORGE C. MASON.
wport, May 29.

**E. W. LAWTON,**
*HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-YORK, THE FOLLOWING*
**PLAIN GOODS,** VIZ.—
BENGALS CIRCASSIANS
PONGEES SATTINS
BATTISTE CALICOES
GRO DE NAPLES.
Silk, Merino, Valencia and Cashmere } SHAWLS.
Silk, Berage, Book Muslin, Press'd Crape } HANDKERCHIEFS, & great variety of colors and qualities.
Fine Book Muslins
Do. Pressed Crape—Bandannoes.
With many other Articles in the same line.
And a general Assortment of *NEW GOODS*, of all descriptions.
Newport, June 12.

**John B. Newton,**
*OFFERS FOR SALE.*
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES PARTIALLY DAMAGED.
PARASOLS, a little rolled, from 50 to 75 cents.
Silk Stockings from 25 cents to 2s.
Wide English Ginghams, at 20 cents.
Rich dark French Ginghams at 12 1-2 cents for children's wear.
Fancy Handkerchiefs at 9d and 1s.
Good Cotton Stockings at 25 cents.
Vestings 20 to 25 cents the pattern.
Twilled Bombazetts at 21 cents.
Black Bombazine at 20 cents.
Green gauze Veils from 20 cents to 2s.
Calicoes from 6 to 10 cents.
Fancy Stripes for boy's wear at 1s.
Black lace Hdkfs. at 25 cents.
Bedticking at 9d and 1s.
Large white pocket Hdkfs. at 9d.
Handsome Black lace Veils at $2 25.
*A L S O,*
A Prime Lot of FRESH GOODS, adapted to the present season.
Newport, July 2.

**NAVARINOS,**
AT ALL PRICES.
WITH OTHER
**NEW GOODS,**
*THIS DAY OPENED, AT*
**TILLEY'S.**
Newport, July 10.

HANDSOME
**Navarino HATS,**
LOWER THAN EVER,
FOR SALE, BY
**JOHN B. NEWTON,**
Newport, June 26.

**To Let,**
*And Possession given immediately,*
THE lower part of that convenient Dwelling-House in Thames-Street, formerly occupied by the late Mr. *Joseph Lyon*, with the Shop in front.—The House will be Let with, or without the Shop.—For terms, apply to JOSEPH LYON.
Newport, May 15.


**PROBATE NOTICES.**

*Court of Probate, Tiverton, July 5, 1830.*

WHEREAS JOB CORY, Administrator on the Estates of *William Cory, Hope Cory,* and *Samuel Cory*, all late of Tiverton, dec. has this day presented his several Administration Accounts to said Court, for settlement and allowance:—It is ordered, that the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Inn of Capt. George Lawton, in Tiverton, on the first Monday of August next, at One o'clock P. M. and that previous notice be given, by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury, to all persons interested, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

*By Order,*
ASA GRAY, *Probate Clerk.*

*Court of Probate, Tiverton, July 5, 1830.*

WHEREAS the Commissioners Report of Claims on the Estate of MARGARET BARKER, late of Tiverton, deceased, was this day presented for allowance—It is ordered thereon, that the consideration of said Report be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Inn of Capt. George Lawton, in Tiverton, on the first Monday of August next, at nine o'clock A. M. and also that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

*By Order,*
ASA GRAY, *Probate Clerk.*

**STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.**

NEWPORT, sc.—*Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, July 10, A. D. 1830.*

WHEREAS SARAH F. COZZENS, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Wife of Charles Cozzens, jun. of said Newport, mariner, has this day filed in said Office, her Petition, praying for the reasons therein stated, that the marriage covenant subsisting between her and the said Charles might be dissolved, and a decree of divorce promulgated.—This is therefore to notify the said Charles, to appear before said Court, to be holden at Newport on the 4th Monday of August next, and shew cause, (if any he hath) why the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted.

GEORGE C. MASON, Clerk.

## Poetry.

FROM FRASER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY, 1830.

*MY HOME IS THE WORLD!*

BY THOMAS H. BAYLY.

SPEED, speed, my fleet vessel! the shore is in sight,
The breezes are fair, we shall anchor to-night;
To-morrow, at sunrise, once more I shall stand
On the sea-beaten shore of my dear native land.

Ah! why does despondency weigh down my heart?
Such thoughts are for friends who reluctantly part;
I come from an exile of twenty long years
Yet I gaze on my country through fast-falling tears!

I see the hills purple with bells of the heath,
And my own happy valley that nestles beneath
And the fragrant white blossoms spread over the thorn
That grows near the cottage in which I was born.

It cannot be changed—no, the clematis climbs
O'er the gay little porch, as it did in old times;
And the seat where my father reclined is still there—
But where is my father?—oh, answer me, where?

My mother's own casement, the chamber she loved,
Is there—overlooking the lawn where I roved;
She thoughtfully sat with her hand o'er her brow,
As she watched her young darling:—ah! where is she now?

And there is my poor sister's garden: how wild
Were the innocent sports of that beautiful child!
Her voice had a spell in its musical tone,
And her cheek was like rose-leaves:—ah! where is she gone?

No father reclines in the clematis seat!
No mother looks forth from the shaded retreat!
No sister is there, stealing slyly away,
Till the half-suppressed laughter betrayed where she lay!

How oft in my exile, when kind friends were near,
I've slighted their kindness, and sigh'd to be here!
How oft have I said—"Could I *once* again see
That sweet little valley, how blest should I be!"

How blest: oh! it is not a valley like this
That unaided can realize visions of bliss;
For voices I listen—and then I look round
For light steps that used to trip after the sound!

But see! this green path—I remember it well,
'Tis the way to the church—hark! the toll of the bell!
Oh! oft in my boyhood a truant I've strayed
To yonder dark yew-tree, and slept in its shade.

But surely the pathway is narrower now!
No smooth place *is* left 'neath the dark yew-tree bough!
O'er tablets inscrib'd with sad records I tread,
And the home I have sought—is the home of the dead!

And was it to *this* I look'd forward so long,
And shrunk from the sweetness of Italy's song?
And turn'd from the dance of the dark girl of Spain?
And wept for my country again and again?

And was it for *this* to my casement I crept
To gaze on the deep when I dreamed that I slept?
To think of fond meetings—the welcome—the kiss—
The friendly hand's pressure—ah! was it for *this?*

When those, who so long have been absent, return
To the scenes of their childhood, it is but to mourn;
Wounds open afresh that time nearly had healed,
And the ills of a life at one glance are revealed.

Speed, speed, my fleet vessel! the tempest may rave,—
There's calm for my heart in the dash of the wave;
Speed, speed, my fleet vessel! the sails are unfurl'd,
Oh! ask me not whither—my Home is the world!

FROM THE NEW-YORK MIRROR.

*HEBREW MELODY.*

Jerusalem mourneth.—*Jeremiah.*

Oh, Judah! thy dwellings are sad,
Thy children are weeping around,
In sackcloth their bosoms are clad,
As they look on the famishing ground:
In the deserts they made them a home,
And the mountains awake to their cry;
For the frown of Jehovah hath come,
And his anger is red in the sky.

The tender ones throng at the brink,
But the waters are gone from the well;
They gaze on the rock, and they think,
Of the gush of the stream from its cell;
How they came to its margin before,
And drank in their innocent mirth;
Away! it is sealed, and no more
Shall the fountain give freshness to earth.

The hearts of the mighty are bowed,
And the lowly are haggard with care;
The voices of mothers are loud,
As they shriek the wild note of despair:
Oh, Jerusalem! mourn through thy halls,
And bend to the dust in thy shame,
For the doom that thy spirit appals
Is famine, the sword, and the flame!

## Miscellany.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

*MARITIME POWER.*—We see among the articles in the last number of the North-American Review, some remarks on the tone assumed by British writers when speaking of this country.—The ill nature and disingenuousness but too visible, are referred by the reviewer to English jealousy of the rising greatness of the United States. The larger part of the British public would hoot at such an idea, unalterably convinced, no doubt, of the naval power of England being fixed on an immutable basis. But as that source of her greatness has not grown up by accident, but has been the result of obvious circumstances, so it will as certainly be diminished by any change in those circumstances. Her insular situation and inventive genius led her into the track of commerce and manufactures; her commercial marine, swelled by these means, has supported her navy. Another nation with equal tendency to commerce, with equal advantages for carrying it on, and without the burdens which embarrass it with her, may prove to her that the empire of the sea is not more immutable than other empire, nor unlikely to slip silently from her grasp.

With as much nautical enterprise as Great Britain, as much inventiveness in the useful arts, at least as much general intelligence in the community, we have the advantage of her in territorial extent, and a vast superiority in the staples of the soil. We are not only carriers but producers. With every facility in point of seaports, our means of internal navigation far surpass hers. Perhaps there is no other country where rivers, bays and sounds form such a chain of internal water communication. The character of the sailors thus produced was sufficienly shown in the last war.—This circumstance, with the decidedly commercial disposition of the people, will always give us the main element of a powerful navy,—capable seamen to man it. If only second to her in maritime resource, one would think that England could have no reason to look on us with that disregard which we assert to be affected in her most respectable publications; a most offensive tone, certainly, which will finally, if continued, work no happy effect on the relations of the two countries.

We shall not probably, however, be long second to her. Her burdens are heavy, and ours light. Her colonies are distant, and supported at a great expense; our domain is compact in point of situation, and more compact in interest than has wont to be the case between a country and its colonies. Her capital is not unuseful to us; sameness of language, of laws also in a great degree, and of institutions and modes of life, are so many circumstances which, combined with others, will make it flow hither with a certain readiness and confidence. Her mechanical inventions and all her scientific improvements come to us through the vehicle of a common language, and are as extensively diffused here as at home. What then should throw us so far into the rear? Or rather is not the effect of all these circumstances manifest in as rapid a progress as was ever witnessed in a nation?

GOLD HUNTING.—From the South we from time to time hear extravagant accounts of the success which certain persons have experienced, in different places, in hunting for gold. We should feel equally interested in learning how many have made the attempt, but have got nothing, and what amount of time, labor, and money, has been sacrificed by some of those who have embarked in these flattering, but often delusory and unfortunate enterprises. It is not every Argonaut that returns to tell his tale, and far from all who return with the golden *fleece*. More there are who get *fleeced* themselves, and live to rue the day when they parted with their bird-in-the-hand only to pursue unsuccessfully the two in the-bush.

A gold mine is a lottery, in which (if the proverbs of our southern brethren may be believed, who have had experience in the business,) there are fewer prizes than in the common "state, bridge," "literature, &c. lotteries," taken as they rise. Still, there are adventures, and not a few of them, who wish they had left the tickets alone. And whence does this arise? From the same mistakes from which proceed many of the disappointments we find among men who seek for wealth. Happiness is not to be found in the gold itself, nor always in what it might have purchased; but, if found at all, it must be in the motive with which it is sought, the gradual and laborious manner in which it is acquired, the objects it is applied to, and the good results it produces. Without these what is gold? And yet, without these some seek for it, and, when obtained do not find it what they expected. Gold hunters are generally proverbially poor; and all that would be wanting to ruin this country would be that gold should be found in every State, and that the fever for its acquisition should become general.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

*Effects of Regimen.*—Socrates is said to have been the only inhabitant of Athens, who during the plague in that city, escaped infection: this circumstance the historians unanimously attributed to the strict temperance which he constantly observed—in conjunction, it may be added, with his well known equanimity of mind under the most trying circumstances.

Cicero is described by Plutarch, as being at one period of life extremely weakly and emaciated; and affected with a debilitated condition of the stomach which obliged him to restrict himself to a very small portion of simple food. He travelled to Athens, however, for the recovery of his health—where by resorting to gymnastic exercise, his body was so much strengthened, that in a short period it became firm and robust. His voice also which had been harsh and feeble, was rendered full, sweet and sonorous.

The same author informs us, that Julius Cæsar was originally of a slender habit of body—had a soft and pale skin—was troubled with pains in the head, and subject to epilepsy—but by continual marches—a simple mode of life, and plain food, he was enabled to bear up against his infirmities—and found the exercise and hardships of a military life the most effectual remedy for the diseases with which he was threatened.

*Journal of Health.*

The recent detection and apprehension of Fuller, the Teller in the Branch Bank at Boston, who so lately plundered that institution of a large sum of money, furnishes additional evidence to that derived from preceding cases of a similar description, of the folly of those who expected to escape from justice, after having been guilty of such a heinous offence. In almost all instances, where mischief of this kind has been practiced, the guilty persons who have not resorted to self destruction, have, as far as we recollect, been secured and subjected to the course of justice. This ought to discourage those whom from their situations are exposed to great temptations.—The case at Boston furnishes a strong lesson on this subject. Fuller is said to have supported a fair reputation, previously to his recent misconduct; and he has a wife and children whose support as well as happiness depended upon him. That reputation has been sacrificed and the domestic felicity which he was bound by the strongest possible obligations to cherish and perpetuate, has been destroyed. Infamy has fixed its stigma upon the husband and the parent; and the hopes of future peace and comfort in his family are forever blasted and annihilated.

The certainty of detection, and the necessary consequence of detection—punishment, ought to force such men to reflect; and if no higher motives were suffered to actuate them in their conduct those just alluded to, one would suppose, might be sufficient check them in the projected career of iniquity.

*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

*Criminal Laws.*—The attention of Parliament is directed towards ameliorating the Penal Laws of Great Britain, particularly in relation to the punishment of death. Lately three persons, convicted of highway robbery were miraculously preserved from death by the activity of a few persons who ultimately discovered that the complainant throughout had sworn falsely. Another instance of the danger of circumstantial testimony is shewn in the case of a man by the name of James Butler, who was executed last July on a charge of setting fire to the floor cloth manufactory of the Messrs. Downing at Chelsea, when there was subsequently the best reason to believe that the fire originated from spontaneous combustion—linseed oil, tow and lampblack being the ingredients used in the manufactory.

*London Paper.*

CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—The Phenix, printed in Westfield, Chatauque county, states that the light house recently erected at Portland Harbor, Lake Erie, is illuminated with natural gas, carried in wooden conductors from the fountain whence it issues. "The lighting of the gas," says that paper, "was announced by the iron thunders of one of the very same guns that led such signal service for Com. Perry, in the action of the long to-be-remembered 10th of September, 1813. This new method of illumining the light-house, will be a great saving to government; and the light from gas is much preferable to the light of lamps, as it burns clearer and can be seen at a much greater distance."

*New-York American.*

# FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

*LATE FROM EUROPE.*

By the arrivals yesterday of the Packets ships Corinthian from London, and Britannia from Liverpool, we have received London and Liverpool papers to the 3d of June.

The state of the King's health did not appear to be improved. By all the accounts that we have seen, we should think there was but little probability of his recovery.

The formal refusal of the Prince of Cobourg to accept the sovereignty of Greece, excited many remarks in the newspapers. In the ministerial gazettes he was censured. A long list of queries submitted by him to the English Cabinet were not satisfactorily answered; and he declined the honour. In our judgment, it was the wisest step he could take; and although it may disconcert the plans and policy of the Allied Powers, as it regards his own interests, we cannot doubt that he is better off in England, than he would have been in Greece.

Mr. O'Connell brought forward a resolution in the House of Commons, on the 28th of May, for a thorough Parliamentary Reform, which received but a feeble support, even from the old friends of Reformation. Lord John Russel proposed a much more moderate project. Upon taking the question on Mr. O'Connell's motion, the votes were ayes 13, noes 319—majority against him 306.—On Lord John Russell's motion it stood ayes 117, noes 213—majority 96.

The French expedition against Algiers was detained by the weather until the 25th of May, when it got under weigh, with fair weather, and a favourable prospect.

The resignation of the throne of Greece by Prince Leopold seems to have thrown the English Cabinet, and even the affairs of Europe into some confusion. The following are the remarks of the London Courier of the 27th:

"We regret to observe, by the proceedings in the House of Lords of last night that the unfortunate prudence of Prince Leopold has already rallied a party, the embers of which we had hoped were gently expiring. In a Parliamentary sense, the speeches of Earl Grey, [illegible], Lord Durham, were not objectionable, and the discussion might have passed off without exciting remark, had Lord Holland not acknowledged that, although still unacquainted with the Greek documents, he had nevertheless made up his mind to defend Prince Leopold and to condemn Ministers, for in substance his declaration, as will be seen by referring to the debates, was to that effect.

Many considerations render this sudden resuscitation of party affinities an event to be deprecated. The signs of the times are of evil aspect in France, and our own condition is one of crisis and possibly of change. We had not feared that the infirmity of Prince Leopold's resolution was calculated to have awakened so much sympathy and admiration among the proud old Peers of England: from them we expect a sterner pride, but we still earnestly watch the course and corruscations of the prodigy, and with one absorbing, entire sentiment—the interests of our country—regarding the characters and professions of men but as hostages for their adherence to those great conservative principles by which danger was so long withstood and [illegible] at last achieved. Several of the newspapers, and the general talk of the world, ascribes the vacillations of of Prince Leopold to some which he is supposed to cherish of being placed at the head of a Regency; and to the excitement produced by this fancy is attributed the fresh blotches and outbreakings of the Whig affection."

The following are the causes of the abdication according to Prince Leopold himself; he has animadverted upon an alleged dissatisfaction of the Greeks with the arrangements of the Allies for their future Government, and their discontent at the boundaries proposed for their State. The former ought not to avail his royal Highness in any degree, because he solicited the sovereignty. He was not even requested to accept it, until it had been arranged that he should be [illegible]. The point, as to the boundaries, is more calculated to interest the feelings of mankind; for although, [illegible] the arrangement of the Allies is better than what the Greeks are [illegible] the moral considerations [illegible] the circumstance that the province (Acarnania) proposed to be given up for [illegible] having furnished the largest portion of the army which [illegible] the liberties of Greece, are calculated to produce an impressive effect.

Prince Leopold's letter of resignation and other documents communicated to Parliament occupy nine columns of the London Times. The letter concludes thus:—

"In these circumstances, the duty which the undersigned has to perform towards Greece is clear and straightforward. Throughout the whole of their transactions he has only contemplated the interests of that country, and has uniformly protested, both in his written communications and his personal interviews with the Ministers of England and the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Courts, against the Greeks being forced into arrangements, considered by them as contrary to their wishes, and destructive of those rights which, as the President justly observes, their great sacrifices gave them a right to insist upon.

When the undersigned contemplated the high distinction of becomign Sovereign of Greece, it was with the hope of being acknowledged freely and unanimously by the Greek nation, and welcomed by them as the friend through whose means their long and heroic struggles were to be repaid, by the security of their territories, and the establishment of their independence on a permanent and honorable basis.

It is with the deepest regret, that the undersigned sees these hopes annihilated and is forced to declare that the arrangements of the Allied Powers, and the opposition of the Greeks, deprive him of the power of effecting this sacred and glorious object; and would impose on him an office of a very different character—that of a Delegate of the three Allied Courts, appointed by them to hold Greece in subjection by the force of their arms. Such a measure would be as repugnant to his feelings and injurious to his character, as it is in direct opposition to the objects of the Treaty of the 6th July, in which the three Powers are associated for the purpose of obtaining the pacification of the East.

The undersigned, therefore, formally resigns into the care of the Plenipotentiaries, a trust which circumstances no longer permit him to execute with honor to himself, benefit to Greece, or advantage to the general interests of Europe.

He begs the Plenipotentiaries to accept, &c.

LEOPOLD PRINCE DE SAXE.

LONDON, May 31.

GREECE.—Accounts from Ancona, of the 14th inst. in the German papers, inform us that troubles have broken out in various parts of Greece, and that the President had suddenly gone to Syria, for the purpose of restoring tranquility and punishing the promoters of a disturbance in that place. By the accounts from Syria itself, the tumult appears to have been one of a popular character, and to have originated in a decree of the Government, dividing the merchants into classes, with certain privileges, against which an opposition was attempted, with a view to assert the maintenance of the liberty of commerce. The President arrived 20th April, in a Russian corvette but tranquility had previously been restored. An investigation ensued, and several of the ringleaders were placed on board the corvette and sent to Napoli. There is too much reason to fear, from these accounts, that the President will have great difficulty in putting down commotions which either arise from or are supported by the intrigues of the Greek chiefs; whose co-operation he has not been able to obtain.

Letters from Smyrna state that, in addition to the 'Miri,' the merchants of that place are now threatened with the imposition of an export duty on all Asiatic produce. It is intended to remonstrate strongly against the proposed measure, as one of great injury to the trade of Smyrna, but it is feared the exigencies of the Porte will compel the Sultan to follow up his intention.

FRENCH FLEET FOR ALGIERS.

PARIS, MAY 28.—The following telegraphic dispatches have been received by the Government from the Maritime Prefect at Toulon:—

"May 26, half past 8 o'clock, A. M.

"Eleven men-of-war, 19 frigates, 21 sloops, 45 brigs, two steamers, and 54 transports, sailed last night. The second division is just hoisting sail, and the third will take its departure to-morrow. Fine weather, with a gentle breeze from the West.

"May 27, 8 o'clock, A. M.

"The second division sailed yesterday, under convoy of the Comete, and consisted of 90 transports. The wind from the west having freshened, the third division cannot heave out, but will sail as soon as it moderates.

"May 27, 12 o'clock.

"The frigate La Duchesse de Berry, just arrived from off Algiers, fell in with Admiral Duperre's squadron, 20 leagues to the south-west of Toulon. The wind was favorable."

[From the Aviso de Toulon of May 22.]

A ship from Oran has arrived at Leghorn with the intelligence that 20,000 Bedouin Arabs arrived at Algiers on the 28th of last month to assist the Dey.—These troops have brought their provisions and ammunition with them. The Dey has presented a large cloak to each of the commanders, in token of his satisfaction.

NEW-YORK, July 16.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Salem, which arrived last evening from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 8th, Liverpool to the 9th. The King was still alive at the date of the latest intelligence from Windsor, but it was not thought that he could possibly survive many hours—An extract of a letter received in Liverpool by Mr. Willmer, from his private correspondent at Windsor, under date of June 8th, 2 o'clock P. M. says—"His Majesty is still alive, but his distressing situation warrants the expectation that each succeeding hour will close his earthly reign." The accounts in the Times, Courier, Morning Post, and other leading papers, though not so late by a few hours, are of the same tenor.

A long and animated debate took place in the House of Commons on the 7th ultimo, on the subject of abolishing the punishment of death for forgery. The debate was on a motion of Sir James Mackintosh, to omit from the statute the words "punishment of death," which motion was finally carried by a majority of thirteen. This was but the first of a series of propositions which it was intended by the mover to offer, who explained his object to be, to obtain a repeal of the penalty of death in all cases of forgery, except in the case of forgery of wills, and that the crime should be punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding fourteen years, or that the criminal should be sent to a penal colony for fourteen years.

The news from the continent in the papers brought by the Salem is of no great importance. The extracts from the French journals show the public mind in that country to be in a very discontented and excited state. It is thought that the elections will terminate in favor of the liberal party.

The Porte concluded on the 7th of May a treaty of commerce and friendship, by which the Americans are allowed the passage into the Black Sea, and a full and equal participation in all the privileges extended to the European nations.

The English corvette, the Rattlesnake, of 28 guns, has been wrecked in the Bay of Algiers. She was sent to carry away the family of the English Consul. From the friendly disposition shown to Englishmen by the the Dey of Algiers, it was thought probable that such assistance had been rendered as to avert the loss of lives.

The London Morning Herald of June 8th, mentions that the deputation of West India planters and merchants, were received on the Saturday previous most courteously and were assured that their representations should not only receive the most mature consideration, but that ministers were *determined to neglect no measure in favor of the West India Islands* consistent with the general interest of the empire.

A letter to the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle, dated Paris, June 4, says:—

"There is a great contest going on in France, the result of which must be important to Europe and the world.—It not a contest of men—but principles;—not one set of place-hunters and tax-eaters against another set, both being equally indifferent to the tax-payers, or the public; but it is a question of Royalty on the one hand, and Democracy on the other; of power and force against popular opinion and the voice of a nation. This contest will end in the triumph of the People, or in that of the Monarchy. Should the battle be now gained by the latter, you must not suppose that the question will be settled. No, no, the people will fight on, though it be only with the fragments of their blades;" and, believe me, they will fight until they conquer. Should the battle be lost by the Royalist party there will be virtually an end to the Monarchy at once, and ere long there may be another dissolution. In this state of things we live and move—and the stream of events, even more rapid than that of time, bears us on too quickly to the cataract. I anticipated rapidity.—I foresaw the danger—but I did not thing it was quite so near. Let us look, however, events boldly in the face like men—and prepare ourselves for the result.

PARIS, June 4.

The Moniteur has the following;—On receiving the first notice of the loss of Le Sylene and L'Adventure, the Minister of Marine immediately instructed by telegraph, the maritime prefect of Toulon to transmit him, through the same medium, all information he could obtain relative to the fate of those vessels. The following is his answer:—

"TOULON, June 2, 1830, half past 2 o'clock.

Since I announced to you the wreck of Le Sylene and L'Adventure, I have received no details respecting the fate of the crews. A general rumour prevails that the Dey of Algiers had given orders that any prisoners that might be made should be respected. As soon as I receive any fresh intelligence relative to the crews, I will hasten to communicate it to you."

This being the only dispatch received by the Minister of the Marine, the details given by several Journals on this unfortunate occurrence should not be considered as authentic.

According to calculations made at the office of the Minister of Marine, the Fleet would arrive this day before Algiers.

Unpleasant accounts have this day been circulated upon Change, respecting the fate of the first division of the expedition. We could not trace them to any thing positive.

# BY MAILS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 8.

MEXICO.—A conducta, with $800,000 left the Mexican capital for Vera Cruz on the 27th May, escorted by the 7th Regiment of cavalry. The good arrangements which were made in the case reduced the freight to half of one per cent.

Ensign D. Mariano Cerecero, accused of fomenting a conspiracy against the government, was to have been executed on the 27th of May. A reprieve arrived from the acting President, just in time to save his life. It is probable his sentence will be commuted to deprivation of office and ten years imprisonment.

The Registro Official of May 29th mentions the arrival of two Indian Chiefs from the frontiers, with their wives and children, to congratulate Gen. Bustamente on his being at the head of the Republic. He received them with great kindness, and regaled them with fruits according to their taste. They belong to one of the most bloody and barbarous of the Indian Tribes.

BALTIMORE, July 13.

*FROM SMYRNA.*

In confirmation of our remarks made a few days in relation to the opening of the trade of the Black Sea, to American Shipping, and the success of the negotiations of Mr. Rhind, we have the gratification of presenting the following letter from Smyrna, with which we have been politely favored by a friend. We are assured that it can be implicitly relied on.

SMYRNA, April 20, 1830.

"I know you will be gratified to learn that Mr. Charles Rhind's mission to Constantinople has been crowned with complete success. On the 13th inst. he concluding a treaty with Turkey, which places our country on the footing of the most favored nations. Mr. D. A. Offley would leave Constantinople on the 16th, by land with a firman or permission for Commodore Biddle to proceed in the Corvette Lexington to Constantinople. Mr Offley, the Consul, will leave here for Constantinople, by land immediately after his sons arrival here. When they all unite there, the treaty will be signed by the three—Mr. O. Mr. R. and the Commodore.—The Java Frigate, and Lexington Corvette have been at Vourla since 3d inst. and their stay there so long has given rise to many reports among the good people of Smyrna. A messenger will no doubt be dispatched to the U. States with the treaty, soon after the arrival of the Commodore and Mr. O. there.

The Java will probably wait at Vourla, for to take the treaty to Gibraltar.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.

The ship Benjamin Morgan, Capt. Mathieu, is below from Port Mahon, whence she sailed on the 27th May.—the frigate Java, from Smyrna, and the Constellation, with the Fairfield, Ontario and Warren, were at Mahon when the B. Morgan sailed. Commodore Biddle had left Smyrna in the sloop of war Lexington, for the Archipelago.

The day Capt Mathieu sailed, the French expedition against Algiers, consisting in all of 125 sail, were off Mahon from Toulon. On the 30th he passed through a fleet of boats belonging to the expedition, and was informed that about one hundred of the transports were at anchor at Palma Island, under convoy of two ships four brigs, and two schooners.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

LATEST FROM JAMAICA.—We are indebted to a gentleman in this city for a file of Jamaica papers to June 15th, received by the brig William, from Havana.

The Courant of the latest date says, "On the arrival of the H. M. frigate Shannon, in the offing yesterday, from Carthagena, the greatest anxiety prevailed here to know whether General Bolivar was on board or not; as a report had been for some days prevalent in the city, that the Liberator intended to take passage in the Shannon, and embark on board the packet at Port Royal [for England] without landing.—When the Shannon left Carthagena, the General was waiting for some official documents from Bogota, and it was expected they would reach him in time to enable him to leave the ungrateful soil of Colombia in the packet. It is reported that Congress have decreed to Bolivar a pension of $25,000 a year for for life, in consideration of his services in the cause of the Republic, with liberty to reside in any part of Europe he may choose to select. And thus, after twenty years of the most heroic and constant devotion to the interests of Colombia, Gen. Bolivar is doomed to be an alien from his home and friends, without even the consolation of knowing that his ungrateful countrymen have benefited by his exertions. He has himself truly said, that "they have achieved their independence, but nothing more." When the Shannon left Colombia, (June 9th) it was unhealthy, and many of the inhabitants had fallen victims to the prevailing fever.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17.

*LATE FOREIGN NEWS.*

By the ship Salem, arrived at New-York on Thursday from Liverpool, London dates to the 8th of June are received. The dea[th] of the King, which has been so long im[pending], was then hourly expected; th[e] bulletin of the 7th, says, "his Majesty pa[ss]ed last night under considerable emba[r]rassment."

France, it appears, is greatly convul[sed] by the preparations for the approach[ing] election of Deputies; and whatever [be] their result, whether to the triumph of th[e] liberal or the servile cause, we cannot [but] apprehend danger to the tranquility of th[e] kingdom. The Ministerial as well as oth[er] papers in France, state, that there are diff[i]culties approaching of a serious character.

The French fleet had arrived on th[e] African coast.

The cause of the reduction of the Gre[ek] boundaries, formed the subject of anxi[ous] inquiry in the House of Lords, on the 7[th] June. The motion of Lord Carlisle, [for] copies of any communications addressed [by] the Porte to the Plenipotentiaries, expr[ess]ing a desire for the reduction of the bou[n]daries of the Greek State, as fixed [in] March, 1829, was agreed to.

The London Courier of June 7th, state[s] that a Treaty of Commerce had been co[n]cluded between the Porte and the Unit[ed] States.—And it will be seen by a let[ter] from Smyrna, under our Baltimore he[ad] that no doubt now remains of the fact.

COL. DRAYTON.—The Charles[ton] Courier of the 8th inst. contains the A[d]dress of Col. DRAYTON, at a public din[ner] given to him and Gen. Hayne, on the [...] inst. some passages of which we subj[oin] for their correct national sentiments.—[Af]ter noticing the expedients proposed [to] *nullify* the Tariff Law, particularly throu[gh] the medium of the Legislature, Col. Dra[y]ton remarks:—

"If by any process of reasoning, of wh[ich I] am capable: if by any lights which I could [de]rive from intellects far superior to mine, I c[ould] accord in these views and inferences, I sho[uld] rejoice to do so, for no one condemns m[ore] than myself the principle of the existing [Ta]riff, or more deprecates its baneful effects. Nevertheless, after anxious and painful [re]flection, directed by every motive which ough[t to] influence a lover of his country, and of [his] country's reputation and prosperity, I ca[nnot] perceive any substantial distinction bet[ween] the abrogation of a law of Congress, by a s[tate] & the separation of that State from the Un[ion]. When an Act of Congress has been p[assed] in its customary forms, until repealed by [the] body enacting it, or decided to be invalid [by] the Federal Judiciary, it becomes the la[w of] the land. The President of the U. S. is [com]pelled, by his oath of office, to enforce it, [and] perhaps, he should be satisfied of its unco[nsti]tutionality, which is not the opinion of P[resi]dent Jackson, as to the Tariff of 1828. Sh[ould] then the President, or the mandate of the F[ede]ral Court, direct it to be carried into exec[ution] it could not be resisted by us, excepting [on] the ground, that our State had withdrawn [from] the federation, by the exercise of force. [The] first alternative would be, ipso facto, a s[epa]rance of this State from the Union.—The [se]cond would be an appeal to arms, the ul[tima] ratio republicæ. * * * *

"Should the efforts which I have sugg[ested] fail of success—should the law we compl[ain of] remain unrepealed upon our statute b[ook], We should then enquire, whether a recur[rence] to the remedy which I have adverted to w[ould] not be worse than the malady which it [pro]fesses to cure—whether its certain conseq[uences] would not be disunion—whether d[isunion] would not be fraught with more disastr[ous re]sults than the provisions of the act—wh[ether it] would not create a division in our own [state,] producing that direst of national cal[amities,] civil war. After pondering dispassio[nately] and profoundly upon these questions, [and] bound by every social and moral duty, to [choose] the least of the evils presented to us. F[or my] own part, I feel no hesitation in avowing [that I] should regard the separation of South-Ca[rolina] from the Union, as incalculably more to [be de]plored, than the existence of the law w[e] condemn."

Col. Drayton then gave the following [na]tional toast:—

"May our star spangled banner, as [it is] triumphantly unfurled upon the ocean [and] land, ever wave, with undiminished l[ustre] over free, sovereign and *united* States."

THE PRESIDENT of the United S[tates] arrived at Louisville, Kentucky on the [...] of June. A salute was fired from the [town] of Jeffersonville, Indiana, which is [op]posite, but none at Louisville, as so[me of] the citizens of the town had spiked [the] cannon.

MEXICO.—The editor of the Ph[iladel]phia National Gazette has informati[on from] Mexico of a late date. There was [a com]parative temporary calm, but fresh ch[anges] in the Government were expected. [The] elements of discord and disunion re[main,] and no adequate means of repressio[n can] be procured by the present rulers. [Desti]tute of revenue, they live from day to [day;] the States either refuse to pay their [con]tingents to the Treasury, or contribute [only] a small part of them. It was appreh[ended] that the example of Venezuela, in re[lation] to the General Government of Col[ombia] would have a mischievous effect in Me[xico].

The desire to stop the running of [the] mail on Sunday, is not confined to [this] country. It is mentioned in the late [Eng]lish papers, that application was about [to be] made to Parliament to prevent trav[elling] on Sundays.

There was a brilliant display of [the] Northern Lights on Wednesday e[vening] last.

EARTHQUAKE.—The *Registro Oficial* of Mexico, dated May 28th, received at New-Orleans, contains the following account of Earthquakes in Guatemala:—

"It is with the deepest regret that we announce the destruction of the city of Guatemala, and the villages in its vicinity. For five days in succession, dreadful earthquakes, which continued when the mail left, shattered and prostrated the principal buildings, and obliged the wretched inhabitants to fly to the squares and fields, where in order to protect themselves from the elements they made themselves miserable huts. The churches, which revolutionary fury had previously despoiled of their ornaments and deprived of their ministers, who were expelled and persecuted, are rendered useless; particularly the beautiful one of St. Francisco, which has suffered most by its greater size and solidity. The village of Amatillan, a place of recreation in the neighborhood, has been entirely destroyed. It is difficult to find in the history of the calamities of towns, a series of misfortunes comparable to those of unhappy Guatemala;—Civil war, and its consequent persecutions, leading to the expulsion of all the respectable men who by their intelligence or influence, might have promoted the happiness of the country,—anarchy—and finally a convulsion of nature, which, though at former periods it has been experienced, and rendered a removal necessary, is now more grievously felt, on account of the attendant circumstances, and the impossibility of repairing the loss, as both public and private resources are exhausted."

PIRATES.—A letter in the Salem Gazette, dated Havana June 21st, says,—"There is an English sloop of war here, having caught the villian that robbed the ship Candace, of Boston. The sloop of war chased him from Cape Antonio to the Isle of Pines before taking him."

Another letter states, that the American Vice Consul has taken measures to inform the British commander respecting the robbery of the Candace, and it is supposed he will take the crew on board, and carry them to Jamaica, leaving the vessel at Havana.

TURKISH DIPLOMACY.—The New-York American of Thursday last, says:—

"From the mass of papers submitted to the British Parliament on the subject of the negotiations respecting Greece, we have extracted three reports of interviews between the Dragomans or interpreters of the Allies, and the Reis Effendi, or Prime Minister of the Porte. These are curiosities; not so much from any result produced by those interviews, as from the contrast, which cannot fail to strike every reader, between the straight forward truth and honesty of the Turk, and the tortuous forms and insincere verbiage of the European diplomacy. The first two reports are of a period preceding the battle of Navarino—the last subsequent to it."

*EXCURSION TO NEW-BEDFORD.*

The Steam packet PRESIDENT, Capt. R. S. BUNKER, will leave here THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, on an Excursion to New-Bedford, &c. and return on Monday evening next, [see advertisement.]—This is the first opportunity that Capt. BUNKER has had of affording to his friends in this quarter, an opportunity of an Excursion in this superior and powerful Boat.—The PRESIDENT is truly a magnificent vessel, possessing every accommodation, and managed with the utmost skill and vigilance; Capt. Bunker is an excellent commander; ever on the alert, uniformly watchful and complaisant, and thoroughly versed in all the duties of his office.—A full assurance of safety and enjoyment is inspired, by the material and position of the boilers, and the general regulation of the machinery.

The *Chancellor Livingston* returned here on Monday evening from her Boston excursion, and resumed her place in the line.—The Passengers on this excursion, express themselves highly gratified with the superior accommodations and ease of the boat, and of the polite attentions shewn by her commander, Capt. Coggeshall.

Yesterday was the warmest day experienced here since July 1825, the thermometer ranging at 88 degrees.

THEATRICAL COMMUNICATION.

We perceive MONDAY EVENING Next is fixed for Miss EMERY's Benefit, in which she will appear in the interesting characters of EVADNE, and CRAZY JANE.—Her high standing in the profession is too well known for comment.—This lady, differing from the rule of all other stars that have visited this town, whose object was, to take with them all the fruits of their attraction, which they seldom failed in doing, and too frequently left the Company embarrassed—Miss EMERY not only has given the Company her valuable services, but on her last *excellent* Benefit, which the Inhabitants of Newport so liberally made her on Monday Evening, July 5th, she generously gave up the receipts of her house to relieve them from the difficulties which the Manager had placed them in.—We hope the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport will again come forward on Monday Evening, and prove that this excellent and highly deserving Actress is duly appreciated by them. C.

LIBEL CASE.—The case of Barnabas Bates vs. the New York Observer, was decided on Monday. The alledged libel was in these words: "The infidels of this city propose to publish a paper on every day of the week Sundays included, to be styled the Every Day Mail." It was contended on the part of the plaintiff that the said libel had so injured the paper as to prevent its going into operation, and that his character had been injured as a preacher of the gospel and a teacher of youth. The Messrs. Morse permitted the case to go by default, and the Sheriff's Jury awarded $50 damages.—*New-York Gazette.*

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of Tuesday last, contains the following letter from their correspondent, dated

PORT MAHON, 26th May, 1830.

"A tremendous storm is now gathering upon this sea, which will pass over and pour all its fury upon Algiers. The 20th of this month was the day appointed for the French expedition to sail from Toulon. It is said to consist of 120 ships of war, and 5 or 600 transports with 33,000 troops, 7,000 of which are cavalry, and artillery enough to manage 300 cannon. What a spectacle of horrid grandeur will this floating city present upon the water, moving on to drench Algiers in human blood! We are daily looking out for its appearance.

A staff of 86 surgeons has already arrived here. They have engaged the best part of the Lazaretto, an Island in the midst of this harbor, with a large hospital upon it, and extensive barracks in Georgetown, for the accommodation of the wounded in battle. I understand that a large number more of surgeons, 300 nurses, and 5 or 6,000 beds, are on their way to this place. These vast preparations for the ample accomodation and best attendance of her wounded warriors, is certainly very creditable to the humanity of the French nation—Steamboats are to be constantly plying between this and the devoted city, to hasten the suffering wounded, with all despatch, to good quarters.

There is something appalling in the thought of standing by to see these boats unlade heaps of mangled men.—What a contrast to those companies of smiling people that are daily discharged upon the American wharves by our boats! Far be it from me to wish the scourge of war to pass its desolating sweep across any country; but should the French roll a wave of destruction over this barbarous nest of pirates, what poet, or orator, or historian, will ever presume to pour into the annals of time, a mournful effusion over her broken down walls? Strange that the blast of heaven has not long since blotted these monsters from the earth.

About 10 days ago an awful gale of wind occurred here which made all things tremble in its way. Two French brigs, blockading Algiers, were cast ashore, and more than 200 officers and sailors fell into the hands of the Algerines.

Yesterday, the Captain Pacha from Constantinople appeared off Mahon in a frigate. He is sent by the Grand Sultan to meditate between France and Algiers, and prevent, if possible the effusion of blood. He has dispatched a small vessel to Algiers, to obtain information whether the 200 French sailors are dead or alive. I understand he proposes to submit the differences between these belligerent powers to the decision of all the Foreign Consuls at Algiers, united as arbitrators."

A letter from Mahon of the 14th May, states that an American frigate had just arrived there, from Algiers, with the families of the American, Spanish, and Danish Consuls on board. The Dey had detained the Consuls themselves.

*The Multiplication of Newspapers.*—Among the "signs of the times" is the multiplication of Newspapers among us. All classes of our community, at least, must now have their favorite periodicals to which they respectively give their patronage and to whose opinions they subscribe—or rather, whose opinions they would dictate and control. Those mighty weapons of genuine "reform," the Temperance Societies, have their favored journals; Tract Societies, their Magazines. Masons and Anti-Masons,—Catholics and Anti-Catholics,—Working men and *idle* men,—Tariff and Anti-Tariff men, all have their newspapers. In London, they have carried it so far, as to establish a weekly publication, called the King's Bench Journal, printed within the precincts of the prison, whose object is to investigate all subjects of interest connected with the inmates of the prison.—*Boston Patriot.*

The publishers of the newspapers in Salem, have engaged a person to furnish a correct report of the trial of the culprits charged with the murder of Mr. White. An entire history of the affair will appear in a pamphlet form.

Tilghman, the colored man, who was indicted a few days since by the Grand Jury, on a charge of poisoning the domestics and other members of the family of Robert Emmet, Esq. by putting arsenic in the tea-pot, was tried in the Court of Sessions on Monday. The evidence, although altogether, circumstantial, was sufficient in the minds of the Jury, to convict him, and they accordingly, after about an hour's consultation, brought in a verdict of *Guilty*. The prisoner sat unmoved during the whole of the trial, and listened to the verdict without any apparent emotion.

*N. Y. Courier.*

A most atrocious act was committed at the South Burial Ground of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Baltimore, some nights ago, by some wretches who opened several of the graves and broke the lids of the coffins. It appears that they departed without removing any of the bodies.

## POSTSCRIPT.

The Steam Packet PRESIDENT, Capt. R. S. BUNKER, arrived this morning in 12 hours and 58 minutes from New-York, and we received papers of last evening.—They contain no later arrivals from Europe.

*Another Hail Storm.*—The storms of hail the present summer have been unusually frequent and destructive. We have already noticed several, and a correspondent gives us an account of another in the neighborhood of Jefferson county, on Thursday last. This, of which we speak now, took place about 2 o'clock, P. M. accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning—the sky black and frightfully tempestuous—the hail came from the west, and is represented as of incredible violence, so much so that the ground was covered with it for 6 or 8 hours afterwards—and the fields of corn and cotton, which were unusually forward, and promised an hour before an abundant return to the labors of the husbandman, exhibited after the storm a melancholy scene of desolation.

*Savannah Gazette.*

ITEMS OF NEWS.

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that the United States frigate Potomac, lying at the Navy Yard at Washington, will be fitted out immediately, and that her destination will be the Pacific.

The rail road at Baltimore was thronged on the 5th, and the receipts for the sale of tickets to the cars amounted to about $500.

The eight children and grand children of the Moorish Prince, have been all redeemed, at the high price of $3100. They arrived at New-York from Natchez some days ago. The American Colonization Society will give them a free passage to Liberia in the vessel which is to sail from Norfolk in October. The Prince, it will be recollected, returned to Mohamedanism, and died soon after his arrival in Africa.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—*Monday, July 12.*

(Reported for the Boston Patriot.)

At Market this day, 316 Beef Cattle, including 59 unsold last week. Unsold at the close of the market, 49—about 30 Cows and Calves, 2709 sheep, 136 Swine.

*Prices—Beef Cattle*—Very little variation from last week; a few extra were taken at $4 84, good at 4 25 a 4 75; thinner, 3 50 a $4.

*Cows and Calves*—A large number sold.—We noticed sales at $30, 25, 22, 16, 15, and 12.

*Sheep.*—We noticed one lot of about 100 beautiful Wethers, (sheared) which were taken at about $4; another lot of about the same number, at $2 50; fair lots of sheep and lambs whre sold at $1 25 a 1 75. We noticed one lot in the shape of sheep taken at 75 cents. How the Farmer or Drover, by driving to market such scape goats, can make a profit, we are unable to learn.

*Swine*—Sales dull, a few were taken at retail at 5 a 6 cents.

From the Boston Courier of Monday, July 12.

*Prices of WOOL at Boston, July 10.*—Prime or Saxony Fleeces, 60 a 65 cents per lb; American full blood washed wool, 50 to 55 cts.; do. 3-4 do. 40 to 45; 1-2 do. 38 to 40; 1-4 do. 35 to 38; superfine pulled lambs, 48 to 50; 1st sort, 42 to 45; 2d do. & 3d do. none; spinning, 36 to 37; common 34 to 37; Saxony, clean, 60 to 100 cents.

The quantity of Fleece Wool which has come into market during the week, does not exceed 25,000 lbs. all of which has met a ready sale at our quotations, and we know of no wool of this description in the market now unsold. Manufacturers appear disposed to purchase more freely than they did, as there is a general impression prevalent that a decided improvement in Woollen Goods will take place as soon as the season for sales arrives; some lots have already been sold at an advance on the spring prices. There is but little pulled Wool in market, and but a very limited quantity of Spanish or Saxony.

Some of the Massachusetts manufacturers came into Hoosick and White Creek, some days ago, and purchased the shearings of several farmers in these towns. A friend has given us the following account of the sales. One farmer sold 150 fleeces at 100 cents per lb.—another 600 fleeces at 60 cents—and other 300 fleeces at 63 cents—and other lots of 800, 450, 300 and 200 each, sold at 50 to 55 cents per lb.—*Troy N. Y. Sentinel, July 5th.*

☞ *NOTICE.*—The Friends of the Rev. Dr. CHANNING are informed, that he will deliver a Discourse To-morrow Afternoon, (Sunday, July 13th,) at the Union Meeting-House in Portsmouth.—And it is expected, that he will preach at the Union Meeting-House every Sunday Afternoon, during his residence on the Island.

☞ Divine Service will be performed at the Roman Catholic Chapel in this Town, To-MORROW, July 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 5 o'clock P. M.

MARRIED,

In this Town on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Wheaton, Lieut. Silas Casey, of the U. S. Infantry, to Miss Abby Pearce, daughter of the Hon. Dutee J. Pearce, of this town.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Tucker, Mr. William Nason to Miss Dorcas S. Romans.

DIED,

In this Town on Saturday last, Mr. Nathaniel Swinburne, aged 75 years—an honest, industrious, and much respected citizen.

At Portsmouth on Tuesday last, Mrs. Phebe Cornell, widow of Jonathan Cornell, Esq. aged XCIII years.

"Died suddenly at Brownville, in the State of New-York, on the 2d of July, Mrs. ELIZA BROWN, lady of Major S. Brown, of that place. She was riding in a Gig with her husband, and a son about 4 years old, when the strap which connected the whiffle-tree with the body of the carriage becoming loose, the horse took fright from the whiffle-tree's striking his heels, and ran, suddenly letting the shafts of the gig fall to the ground. The three individuals were precipitated with violence into the road, Major Brown and his son with but slight injury, but Mrs. Brown falling on the side of her head, dislocated the spine, and she died without a groan. A bolt from Heaven could not have terminated her life more instantaneously.—Thus it has pleased a mysterious Providence suddenly to remove the mother of six young children:—Her friends however derive consolation from believing, that in consequence of her exemplary piety, she was fully prepared for the change which awaited her."

*WEEKLY ALMANACK.*

| 1830. JULY. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | High water | Moon sets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 Saturday | 4 40 | 7 20 | 5 17 | 2 23 |
| 18 Sunday | 4 41 | 7 19 | 6 13 | 3 17 |
| 19 Monday | 4 42 | 7 18 | 7 10 | sets. |
| 20 Tuesday, | 4 43 | 7 17 | 8 2 | 7 45 |
| 21 Wednesday, | 4 44 | 7 16 | 8 54 | 8 56 |
| 22 Thursday | 4 45 | 7 15 | 9 42 | 9 29 |
| 23 Friday, | 4 46 | 7 14 | 10 28 | 9 57 |

New Moon 19th day, 7h. 20 min. in Evening.

## Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

*ARRIVED.*

*Saturday, July 10.*—Sch'r Hexall, Shove, 10 days from Alexandria for Boston.

*Monday, July 12.*—Sloop Huntress, Dennis, from New-York; Abel Hoyt, Pease, from do. for Nantucket.

Brig Adams, Meigher, from Fall River for Thomastown, Me.

Sch'r Perseverance, Warren, from Providence for Augusta, Me

*Tuesday, July 13.*—Brig Henry, Burt, of Berkley, Ms. 7 days from Newbern, N. C.—Sailed in co. with sch'r Jarvis Brown & Co for this port.—This morning, off Block-Island, spoke sloop Superb from Nantucket for Baltimore.

Sch'r Ann Maria, Marble, 6 days from Richmond.

Sch'r Henry Clay, Sears, 9 days from Elizabeth City for Dighton.

Sch'r Washington, Eldredge, 4 days from Norfolk.

*Thursday, July 15.*—Sloop Ann, Manchester, from New-York for Providence—Sloop B. D. Jones, West, from New-Bedford.

*CLEARED,*

Sloop Collector, Heath, Hartford

*MEMORANDA.*

At Falmouth, Eng. June 5th, Brig Benjamin Ruggles, Waite, from Philadelphia.

Arrived at New-York on Thursday, Brig William, Taylor, of this port, from Havana.—Left there, July 4th, Ship Elbe, Stanhope, for Hamburg next day; brig Mary Ann, Norris; and sch'r Jane, Marshal, are 2d, from this port.

At New-Orleans June 26th, Scow Reaper, Stevens, from Havana.

Sch'r William, Southwick, for St. Augustine sailed from Charleston July 5th.

Arrived at Baltimore on Monday, Brig Eagle, Browning, 9 days from Matanzas; the brig Ann Gadsden, Northam, for Trieste, sailed 4 days previous.

## R. Island Bridge Company

THE Stockholders of the RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY are hereby notified, That their Annual Meeting for the choice of Officers, will be holden on MONDAY, the 26th of July inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Bank of Rhode-Island.

Newport, July 17.

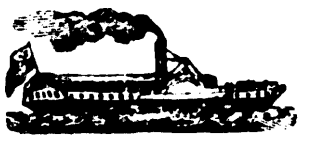
## SAVINGS' BANK,

A DIVIDEND was this day declared of 2 1-2 per cent. on all sums that have been in for the space of six months and 1 1-4 per cent. on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the Institution, payable on and after Saturday, the 17th inst.

B. HADWEN, *Treasurer.*

Newport, July 16.

EXCURSION TO NEW-BEDFORD.



THE new and splendid Steam Packet PRESIDENT, Capt. R. S. BUNKER, will leave Newport for New-Bedford, &c. THIS DAY, the 17th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.—After her arrival at New-Bedford, excursions will be made into Buzzard's Bay, and among the beautiful group of Elizabeth Islands, as time and weather may permit, and return on Monday evening.—A Band of Music will be provided for the occasion.—Fare from Newport, $1 50 cts.—Meals extra.

Newport, July 17.

## WANTED,

200 Tons of round pebble GRAVEL, suitable for Walks.—Apply to WM VERNON, *Thames-Street.*

Newport, July 10, 1830.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of JONATHAN T. BURDICK, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the date hereof being allowed for receiving said claims, we will attend at the house of Green Burroughs, on the first Mondays of Sept. Nov. and January next, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose aforesaid.

GREEN BURROUGHS, JOSEPH SANFORD, DANIEL BROWN, } *Commiss'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

RUSSELL CLARKE, *Adm'r.*

Newport, July 7, 1830.

## THEATRE.

### Miss Emery's benefit

ON MONDAY EVENING, *JULY* 19th, Will be presented, the celebrated Tragedy of

### EVADNE,

OR, THE STATUE.

EVADNE, - - Miss EMERY,

(Other Characters in Bills of the Day.)

The whole to conclude with the interesting Melo-Drama of

### Crazy Jane.

CRAZY JANE, (as performed by her upwards of 130 Nights in succession in London,) - - Miss EMERY

Other characters, Scenery, &c. in Bills of the Day.

Newport, July 17.

## LACKAWANA COAL

LACKAWANA COAL of the first quality, for Sale on Bannister's Wharf, in lots to accommodate purchasers, and on moderate terms, by

JOHN STERNE.

Newport, July 17.

## $10 REWARD.

LOST on Wednesday Evening, or Thursday morning, a large black POCKET BOOK, containing about $7, and other valuable Papers.—Whoever has found the same, and will return it, shall receive the above reward, or $5 for the Pocket Book and contents, without the money.

JOHN J. ALLAN.

Newport, July 17.

### Maine Sta. Lottery, cl. 18

*DRAWS ON MONDAY.*

### $10,000 high'st prize

80 Prizes of $1,000 each.

Tickets $10—Parts in proportion.

### Connecticut Lottery, cl. 7

DRAWS ON WEDNESDAY.

### $5,000 highest prize

Tickets $2—parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,

Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of

### J. C. SHAW.

DRAWN NUMBERS,

*In Connecticut Lottery, No. 5.*

9 45 30 59 23 48 29 50 26

*In Cum. & Oxford Lottery, No. 12*

36 47 24 29 31 34 41 22 56

MORE GOOD LUCK AT J. C. SHAW'S

Comb. 19 22 59 in Maine State Lottery, Class 17, Prize $150, sold in a Whole Ticket.

Comb. 16 36 41 in Connec. River Lot class 4, a Prize of $100, sold in Qr.

Newport, July 17.

### Maine State Lottery, cl. 18

*DRAWS ON MONDAY*

### $10,000 high't prize

Tickets $10—Parts in proportion.

### Connecticut Lottery, cla. 7

*DRAWS ON WEDNESDAY.*

### $5,000 highest prize

Tickets $2—Parts in proportion.

TICKETS AND PARTS.

May be had at the Lottery Office of

### S. CAHOONE,

*DRAWN NUMBERS.*

*In Cum & Oxford Lottery, No. 12.*

36 47 24 29 31 34 41 22 56

*In Connecticut Lottery, No. 5*

9 45 30 59 23 48 29 50 26

Newport, July 10.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON STEAM PACKET LINE.

FARE REDUCED.

Fare from Boston to New-York, 7 Dollars

" Providence to N. York, 5

" Newport to New-York, 4 50

" Newport to Providence, 75 "

MEALS EXTRA.

ARRANGEMENT FOR JULY, 1830.

The PRESIDENT, Capt. R. S. BUNKER,

LEAVES PROVIDENCE,

July 1, 5, 9, 14, 20, 24, 29, at 12 M.

AND NEW-YORK,

July 3, 7, 12, 16, 22, 27, 31, at 4 P. M.

The CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON, Capt. C. COGGESHALL,

LEAVES PROVIDENCE,

July 8, 13, 17, 21, 26, 30, at 12 M.

AND NEW-YORK,

July 10, 15, 19, 23, 28, at 4 P. M.

The BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Capt E. S. BUNKER,

LEAVES PROVIDENCE,

July 3, 7, 12, 16, 22, 27, 31, at 12 M.

AND NEW-YORK,

July 1, 5, 9, 14, 20, 24, 29, at 4 P. M.

The WASHINGTON, Capt. COMSTOCK

LEAVES PROVIDENCE,

July 6, 10, 15, 19, 23, 28, at 12 M.

AND NEW-YORK,

July 2, 8, 13, 17, 21, 26, 30, at 4 P. M.

The Packets, both to and from New-York touch at the Long-Wharf at Newport, to receive and land Passengers.—Carriages always in waiting upon their arrival.

# NEW GOODS, At Tilley's,

HE is Selling them at the lowest possible prices, and invites his Friends & Customers to give him a call before they purchase. The prices of a few articles are mentioned below, and all his Goods, (having a complete Assortment) proportionably Cheap, viz—

LEGHORNS from 5s to 54s each flat,
Elegant Shawls at all prices,
Nice white Lace 6-4 wide, 7s6 to 9s per yd.
Nice black do. 5 & 6-4 do. 9s to 15 per yd.
Superb Bedtickings 20 cents per yard,
No. 25 Tapes, for only 25 cents a doz.
More of 4-4 Bleached Cottons, at 9d,
With at least one thousand other articles,
Among them, 21 Pieces of Broadcloth, of every color and quality, and Two or Three pieces a little damaged, to be sold at a reduced price.

Newport, April 30.

# Retailing Molasses.

A VERY superior lot of MOLASSES, for Retailing.—*Also*, NEW RUM by the Hhd. or Barrel.—*Likewise*, A few Pieces Russia DUCK.

*FOR SALE, BY*
J. G. & S. WHITEHORNE.
Newport, Dec. 19.

## *WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.*

THE Subscriber informs his old Customers and the public, that he continues, at his manufacturing establishment in Portsmouth, to Card Sheep's Wool of all grades.

CLOTH DRESSING.

He continues to *Dye and Dress* Woolen Cloths of every description, with fast *Indigo Blue*, and all other colors required.

He will also manufacture Wool into Yarn or Cloth, which will be done with despatch, in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

☞ Articles intended to be sent to the Factory, may be left with *Job Sherman*, or *George Knowles*, Chase's wharf, in Newport; *Sanford Almy*, Little-Compton; *Peleg Cory*, Tiverton; or *Jeremiah Gifford*, Bristol-ferry

Portsmouth, June 4, 1829

# Wool Carding and Cloth Dressing.

THE Subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that they have taken the UNION FACTORY, Portsmouth, R. I. (formerly occupied by *Moses Lawton*) where they are ready to attend to those who will please to favor them with their custom, in Carding Wool, or Coloring and Dressing Cloth, in all its various branches, at the customary prices.—Wool will also be taken and manufactured into Yarn or Cloth, on reasonable terms at short notice.—They have confidence in believing, their long experience in manufacturing at different Factories, has rendered them a knowledge of the business sufficient to give general satisfaction.

Goods intended for the Factory, may be left with Edward Stanhope, Broad-street, or R. R Carr, Ferry-wharf, Newport; George Lawton Tiverton, and Jeremiah Gifford, Bristol ferry where they will be taken by the Subscribers finished and returned.

LEWIS GRINNELL, jun.
DAVID BAKER.
Portsmouth, April 3.

# Loaf & lump Sugar.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Mr. *J. W. Archibold*, of New-York, Sugar-Refiner, his Agent for vending *Loaf & Lump SUGAR* in Newport, he will keep constantly, and has now on hand, all the qualities by him manufactured, which will be sold by the Box or Bbl. delivered here free of charges, at the New-York prices and credit. JOSIAH C. SHAW,

*Agent for J. W. Archibold.*
Newport, Nov. 29.

# For Sale,

SEVERAL PEWS in *TRINITY CHURCH.*—For terms, &c. apply to J. G. WHITEHORNE, ROBINSON POTTER, } *Committee*
Newport, April 10.

## *INK POWDER.*

MAYNARD & NOYES' INK POWDER AND LIQUID INK.—*Ten years trial* has established in the public mind the superior reputation of these articles, and the character of the Ink for *beauty* and *permanency* of color is fully attested by the best judges.

*Office Bank U. S. Middletown, Oct. 17, 1823.* This Ink Powder of Messrs. Maynard & Noyes has been used for some time in this office, and I can cheerfully recommend it as superior to any I have heretofore used.

J. P. BURNHAM Cashier.

*Patriotic Bank, Washington City, April 10, 1824*
Messrs Maynard & Noyes.—Gentlemen, For the last year I have been using your Black Ink. I have been much pleased with it, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all who are desirous of giving *permanency* to their writing.

O. CARR, Cashier.

*Post Office, N. Y. City, March 19, 1827*
Messrs. MAYNARD & NOYES.—Gentlemen In answer to your request respecting the Ink that has been used in this Office, I state with pleasure, that your Writing Ink is much approved of, and I recommend it as a first rate article to every one who is desirous of using *good Black Writing Ink.*

I am gentlemen, your obedient servant,
THEODORE BAILEY, P. M.

☞ The above is for Sale by WM. & J. H. BARBER, WM. CALLAHAN, and R. R. HAZARD, in Newport.

# New Summer Goods

## John B. Newton.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM NEWYORK *AND THIS DAY OPENING*,

A RICH and extensive Assortment of Fashionable GOODS, which are well worthy the attention of purchasers.

AMONG THEM ARE,

Super Italian Silks, Gro de Naples, Palymarines, oriental Battiste, and Fancy Andrianoples, (new articles for dresses)—Foulard Prints, French and German Ginghams, Bengal Stripes, Nankin Crapes, India Sattins and Lustrings, fancy gauze hdfs. and scarfs: elegant Bonnet Ribbons; Valencia and other Vestings; stripe Jeans; French Drillings, India and English Nankins; mixed stormants, gentlemen's stocks, umbrellas, parrsols, &c.—The above, with a great variety of other Articles, on immediate application, will be disposed of—*marvellously* Cheap! ! !

Newport, June 5.

# NEW FASHIONS.

*JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK,*

THE latest Fashions for CAPS, HATS, and DRESSES, by
M. A. TAYLOR & Co.
No. 170, Thames-Street.
Newport, April 10, 1830.

# Cheap Shoes.

## Milton Hall,

*Has Just Received, and offers for Sale*

100 Pair Ladies Prunella SHOES with heels, (warranted) for the very low price of 75 Cents, cash. Also, Slippers without heels, at 58 cents.

*LIKEWISE,*

A few Qr. Casks Lisbon WINE, for 75 cents per gallon; Rosseller Do. for 60 cents a gallon.

Newport, June 12.

# Genteel Boarding,

*NO. 123. THAMES-STREET.*

## AVIS C MUMFORD,

CONTINUES to accommodate her Friends as formerly, and having made many improvements for their convenience and comfort, solicits a share of patronage. Her stand being *Central*, near the water, and remarkably airy, is well adapted for all who may visit Newport for business, pleasure or health.

The Stores in front of said Establishment are still occupied by Mrs. FOWLER and SARAH R. MUMFORD, where the MANTUA-MAKING and MILLENARY Business are still attended to, and where the newest Fashions are regularly received

Newport, June 26.

# Boarding-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to Newport, and taken the New three-story HOUSE in Broad-street, near the State-House, where he will accommodate *BOARDERS* on reasonable terms;—Every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom, to render their stay agreeable.

JOSEPH FISH.
Newport, 1st of 5th mo. 1830.

# For Sale,

A NEW VESSEL now on the stocks, near Washington-street, on the Point suitable for a Schooner.—She is about 100 tons burthen; is strong, well built of good materials, and is finished, and now ready for launching.—For terms, apply to

WILLIAM LOVIE.
Newport, May 8.

# FOR SALE,

THE Brig ADAMS, 129 Tons burthen, about 5 years old.—She is a staunch and burthensome Vessel, well found, and can be sent to sea at a small expence.—For terms, apply to

JOHN BIGLEY.
Newport, May 29.

## *LACE WORKING.*

THE Subscriber wishes to employ about ONE HUNDRED Young Ladies to work LACE, for which *CASH* will be paid immediately after the completion of each Piece.—Enquire at the House of Mr. A. V. TAYLOR, in Marlborough street, from the hours of 9 to 12, A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. each day.

THOMAS G. TURNER.
Newport, May 8.

# NOTICE,

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Middletown Administrators on the Estate of

JOHN P. COGGESHALL,

late of Middletown, dec. requests all persons having demands against Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to

NOEL COGGESHALL, ABRAHAM ANTHONY, } *Adm'rs*
Middletown, May 24, 1830.

# NEW GOODS.

## *ISAAC GOULD,*

HAS Just received from New-York, a choice lot of BROADCLOTHS and CASSIMERES, of the most fashionable colours.

Extra Marseilles Vestings, new patterns.
Silk Florentine ditto, plain & figured.
Gentlemen's summer Cloths.
Cravats and fancy Handkerchiefs.
Silk and Cotton long and short Hose.
Extra Beaver Gloves,

With a general Assortment of Articles of Men's wear.—The above being mostly purchased at Auction, will be sold very low for Cash.

*ALSO*, Extra fine Cotton SHIRTINGS, at reduced prices.

Newport, May 1.

# GEORGE KNOWLES

*On Chase's Wharf, (between the Ferry and Horse-Boat Wharves,)*

OFFERS FOR SALE,

40 Hhds. of first quality Retailing MOLASSES, new crop; 200 bushels St Ubes Salt; 30 bbls. Pork; 50 quintals Codfish,—Grain of all kinds; Flour by the Bbl.; Good Butter; Cheese; and GROCERIES in general—all of which will be Sold cheap for Cash, or approved credit.

Newport, March 20.

☞ My Friends will please to take Notice if they do not wish to be led away. ☜

# PARDON WHITE,

STILL continues to furnish the Store No. 95 Corner of Market-square, formerly kept by *Benjamin Marsh, jr. & Co.* with all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. All kinds of Boots and Shoes will be manufactured to order, by the best workmen, and warranted good.—Rips mended *gratis*, and repairing done at short notice.—He feels grateful for past favors, and solicits a continuation of the custom of his friends and the public.

Newport, April 3.

# Butter, Cheese, &c.

3000 Wt. Western BUTTER; 2000 lbs. CHEESE; a few bbls. Buckwheat FLOUR; Albany Ale; and an Assortment of Groceries;—For Sale on the Ferry Wharf, by

BENJAMIN C. EDDY.
Newport, March 6.

## NARRAGANSETT BAY COMPANY

THE Subscribers to the Stock of the NARRAGANSETT BAY COMPANY, who have neglected to pay all, or any of the Assessments made upon said Subscription, are notified, that payment of the amount due upon their several Shares, is expected on or before the 1st of July, 1830, and that the demands upon all those who are delinquent on that day, will be left with an Attorney for immediate prosecution.

*By order of the Directors,*
NICHOLAS G. BOSS, *Treasurer.*
Newport, June 5, 1830.

# Landholders' Bank,

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank, on the 7th day of June inst. the following persons were appointed Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—Elisha R. Potter, James Sherman, Thomas S. Taylor, John J. Watson, John G. Clarke, Wm. A. Robinson, Nathan Knight, John R. Sherman, Joseph Stanton, John T. Nichols Wm. French.

And at a meeting of the Directors on the same day, ELISHA R. POTTER, Esq. was re-elected President of said Bank.

T. R. WELLS, *Cashier.*
Kingston, June 18, 1830.

# For Charleston,

THE new and fast sailing sch'r POCAHONTAS, Capt. Wm. Carpenter, will sail on or about the 11th inst,—For Freight or Passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or to

GEO KNOWLES, Chace's Wharf.
Newport, July 3.

# TO LET,

THE lower part of that very pleasantly situated HOUSE in Broad-Street, formerly occupied by *Moses Thurston*, containing Five Rooms, with a good well of water in the cellar, a rain water cistern, and a Garden reaching to Tanner street, with a number of fruit trees.—*ALSO*, The Shop, Shop Chamber, Cellar, and Bake-house.—The whole will be Let together, or seperate.—For terms, apply to MOSES THURSTON, in Portsmouth. or B. H. WILBOR, Newport.

Portsmouth, June 10, 1830.

# To Let,

*And Possession given immediately.*

FIVE Chambers in the HOUSE No. 112, Thames-Street.—For terms, apply to

N. SWEET.
Newport, June 5.

# VARIETY STORE,

50 Bushels Elam white POTATOES, of a very superior quality for family use, just received and for Sale by

BENJAMIN H. WILBOR

IN BROAD-STREET,

*Where may also be found, a very extensive Assortment of*

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS—SHOES,
WOODEN, STONE & EARTHEN WARE,
BUTTER, LARD, &c. &c.

As low as can be purchased in this Town.

Newport, May 15.

# Beef, Pork, &c.

75 Bbls. Boston Mess No. 1 & 2 BEEF.
20 Bbls. PORK
50 Boxes Candles, sixes, 40 lbs. each.
30 Bbls. superior Philadelphia FLOUR for family use.
50 do. Alexandria ditto.

ALSO,

1,000 wt. 1st ql. Havana COFFEE
500 Bushels Southern CORN,
20 Casks Eastern LIME.

*For Sale on Dean's Wharf, by*
JOSHUA SAYER.
Newport, May 15.

# NEW STORE

CONNECTED WITH THE SLOOP *ALBANY*,
JUST OPENED BY

## Wm. & John Vars,

*ON FOWLER'S WHARF.*

*Where they intend keeping constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail,*

FLOUR and Grain of all kinds—Albany Ale—No. 1 Mackerel—Butter, Cheese, Salt—New-York Crackers by the barrel,—and *GROCERIES IN GENERAL.*—Also, SCHUYLKILL COAL in quantities to suit purchasers.

Newport. Oct. 24.

# NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of

CAPT. HENRY HUNTER,

late of Newport, deceased, are requested to present them, and all those indebted to said Estate, to make payment to

GEORGE ENGS, *Executor.*
Newport, May 22.

# NOTICE

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he has been duly appointed, and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the Estate of

WILLIAM S. N. ALLAN,

late of Newport, dec. by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement to

ADAM S. COE, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 4, 1830.

# NOTICE,

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor of the last Will and Testament of

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, ESQ.

deceased, requests all persons having demands against said Estate, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make payment to

S. FOWLER GARDNER, *Executor*
Newport, April 16, 1830.

# NOTICE,

ALL Persons having demands against the late Firm of S. & G. BOWEN, are requested to present them for settlement; and all indebted to said Firm, to make immediate payment to

GEORGE BOWEN,
*Surviving Partner.*
Newport, Oct 3, 1829.

# Valuable Real Estate,

## FOR SALE,

THAT Valuable REAL ESTATE, situated on the Point, late belonging to Capt. *Thomas Dennis*, consisting of a Dwelling-House, Wharf, Stores, and other buildings.—For terms, apply at the Bank of Rhode-Island.

Newport, June 19.

# TO LET

*And immediate Possession given,*

THAT pleasantly situated two story HOUSE, in Spring-street, now occupied by *Charles D'Wolf*, Esq.—It will be Let either furnished or unfurnished.—For further particulars, enquire at this Office.

Newport, June 12.

# NOTICE.

WHEREAS I have heretofore suffered severely in a pecuniary point of view, by having been taken and deemed to be a Partner in the business concerns of individuals, from whose business I never derived any benefit.—And whereas I have no wife or family, I therefore hereby forbid all Persons from giving any credit *to any person whatever*, on my account, unless they have my written authority to that effect. THOMAS WHITE.

Little-Compton, May 5, 1830.

# N. SWEET,

WILL OPEN THIS DAY, AT

## 112,

*CHEAP-SIDE,—THAMES-STREET.*

## 30 Packages of ELEGANT GOODS

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE LATE ARRIVALS AT NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

Of the Newest Patterns, with the latest Fashions.

☞ His Old Customers, and the Public are invited to call, and look at his GOODS and he pledges himself to give them,

REAL BARGAINS,

And much Goods, for a little Money.

Newport, Saturday, April 17, 1830.

# For Sale,

THAT pleasantly situated FARM in Portsmouth, on the west side of the Island, about 6 miles from Newport, (formerly called the Shrieve, or Johnston place) containing about 50 Acres of good Land, with a two-story Dwelling-House, new barn, and other out buildings thereon, and two valuable orchards. The Farm is bounded by the west shore, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure.—For terms, &c. which will be liberal, apply

JAMES CHACE.
Middletown, 2d of 1st mo. 1830.

# TO LET.

THE whole, or part of the Dwelling-House, situated in Thames-Street, nearly opposite the Estate of Capt. Wm. Norris. For terms, apply to

MICHAEL EDDY.
Newport, March 13.

## EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives notice, That he has been duly appointed, and taken upon himself the trust of Executor to the last Will and Testament of

JOHN H. KNOWLES,

late of South-Kingstown, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons having demands, to present them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to

HORATIO N. KNOWLES, *Executor.*
South-Kingstown, April 12, 1830.

## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed at the April Term of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at South-Kingstown, within and for the County of Washington, Assignee of WILLIAM R. PITMAN, of said South-Kingstown, to whom was then and there extended the benefit of the Insolvent Act of this State, hereby gives notice to the Creditors of said William, that Six Months from this date are allowed them by said Court, to present and prove their respective claims.—All who neglect to present their Claims within the time aforesaid, will be precluded from the benefit of said Assignment.

GEORGE ROBINSON, *Assignee.*
Kingston, April 29, 1830.

*Ata Meeting of the Board of HEALTH held Newport, June 2d, 1830.*

VOTED, That if any Privy Vaults, within the compact part of the Town, shall be found full or nearly full, so as to be unwholesome or offensive to the Inhabitants at any time between the 13th day of June and the 20th day of October next, the person owning or occupying the same shall pay a fine of $3 for the use of the Town, together with the costs of prosecution; and the names of those persons who neglect to comply with the foregoing regulation, will be reported by the Inspectors of Nuisances to the Board of Health, who will order prosecution to be commenced against them without delay.

*A True Copy: Witness,*
B. B. HOWLAND, *Clerk.*

*It was also ordered at said Meeting*, That the Quarantine and Health Regulations go into operation on the 20th of June instant, and that the foregoing be published in all the papers printed in this Town.

B. B. HOWLAND, *Clerk.*

## COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

FITZGERALD SLOCUM,

late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the date hereof, being allowed for receiving said claims, we will attend at our respective dwellings, during said period, for the purpose aforesaid.

ISAAC TAGGART, RICHARD SHAW, GEORGE C. SHAW, } *Commiss'rs*

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

MARIA SLOCUM, *Adm'x.*
Newport, June 7, 1830.

# *VEGETABLE CERATE.*

HAIR Restorative and preservative Vegetable CERATE; simple in its nature and wonderful in its operation. The important discovery of a Vegetable substance capable of restoring and preserving the Hair was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity, nor the disposition to practice deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, and not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the neatest lustre and loveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal of a vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the animal body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

☞ The above Cerate is for Sale at the Office as Agents for the Proprietor.